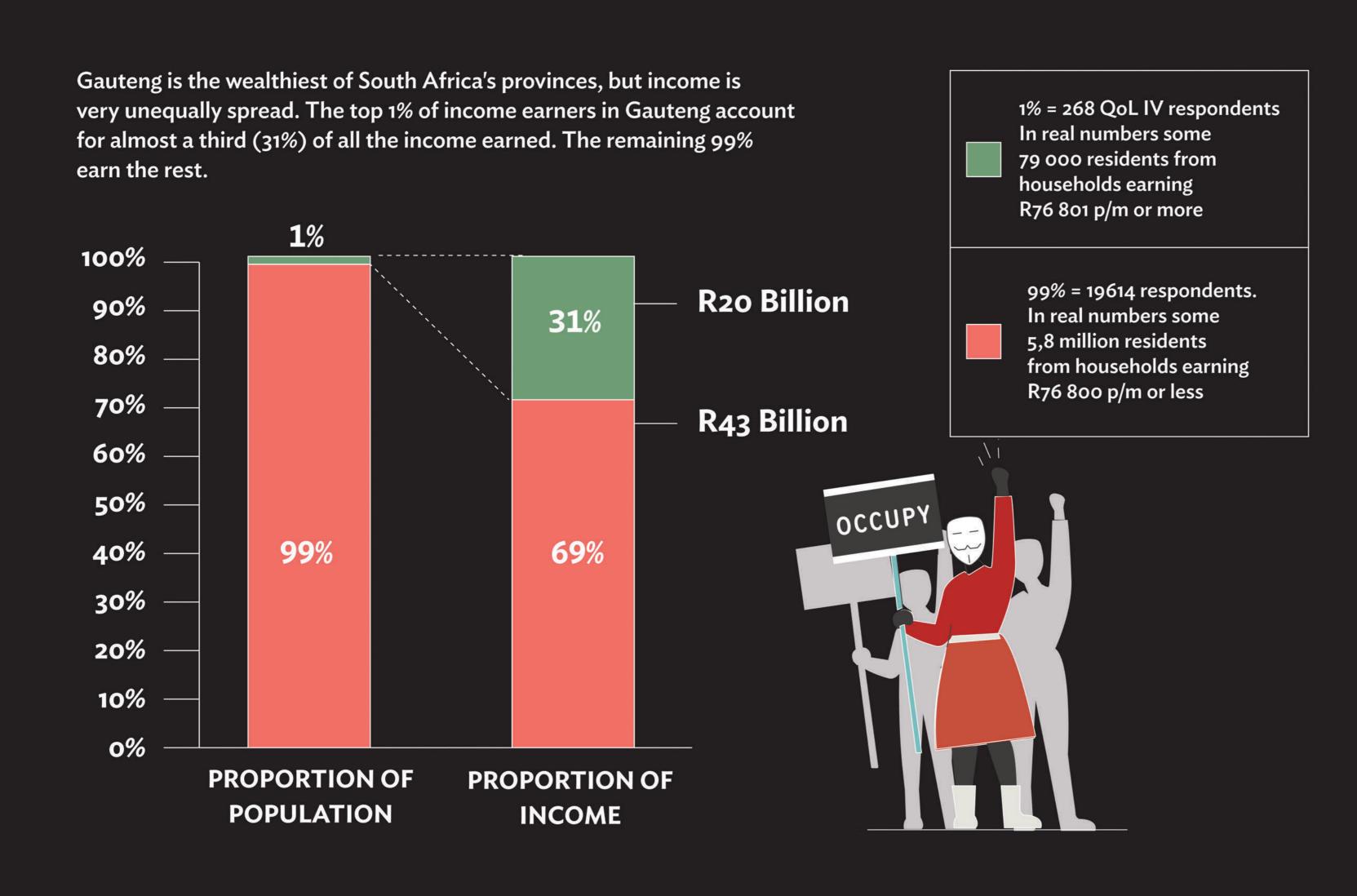
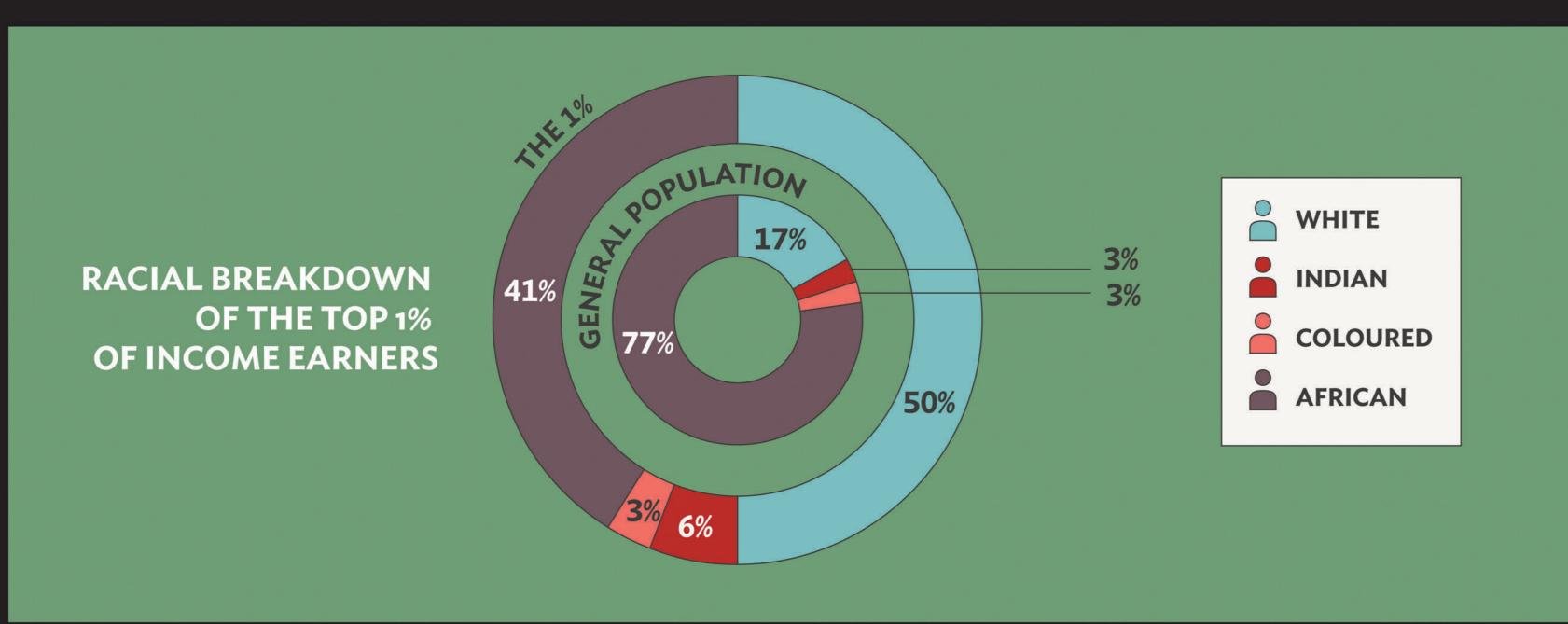


There are various dimensions to the economy of the GCR. The map on the main screen shows the distances between public housing projects and economic centres, highlighting the need to consider spatial factors in trying to achieve economic inclusion. Distance from where people live to where work can be found is important because it can limit access to job and business opportunities, and has a high time and monetary cost in terms of transport. Apartheid planning is responsible for the serious locational disadvantage that many people face in the spatial form of the region, but as this map shows some current government housing projects are contributing to the large distances people have to travel between where they live and where economic opportunities exist.

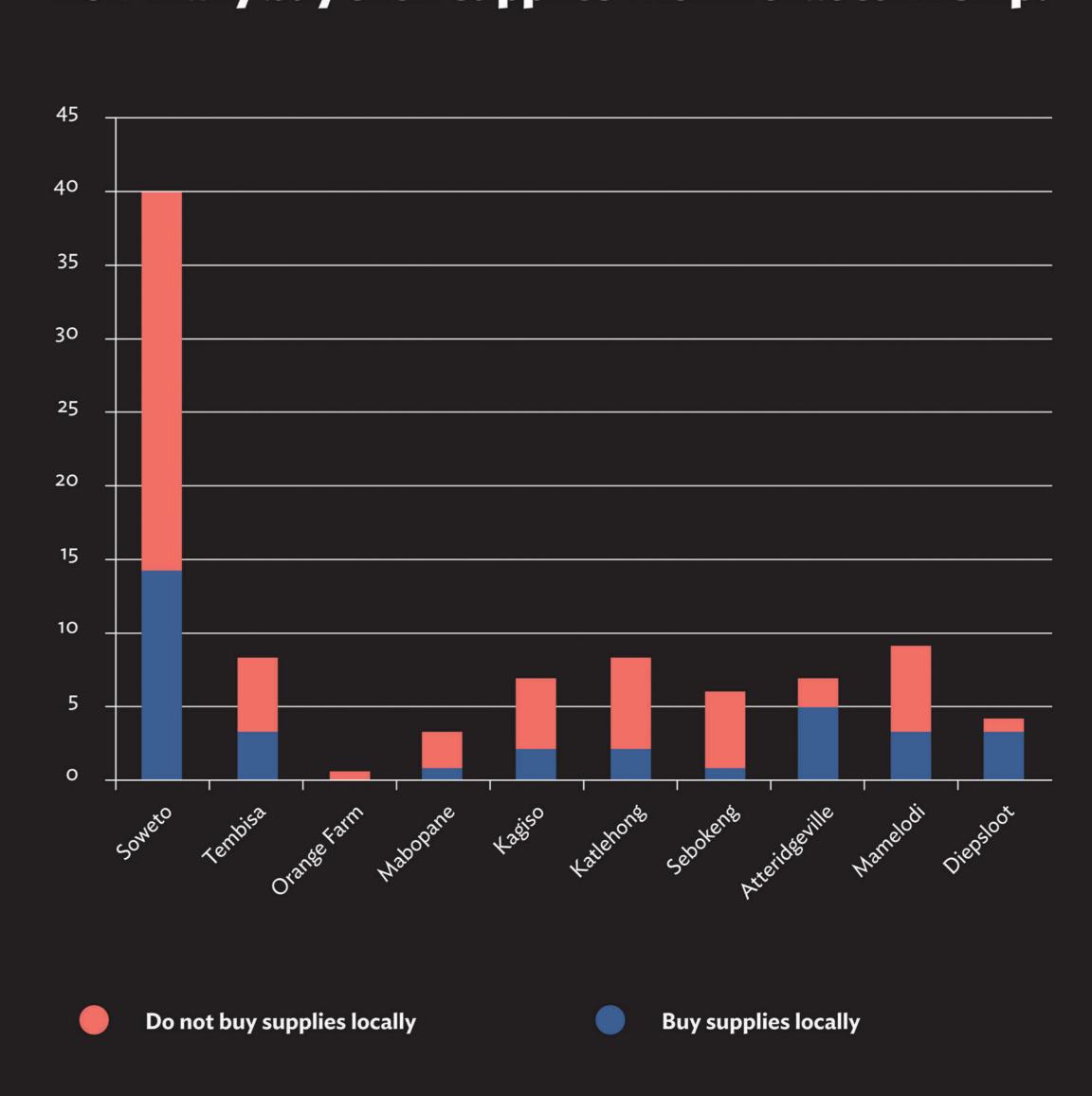
What does the top 1% of income earners in Gauteng earn compared to the rest?



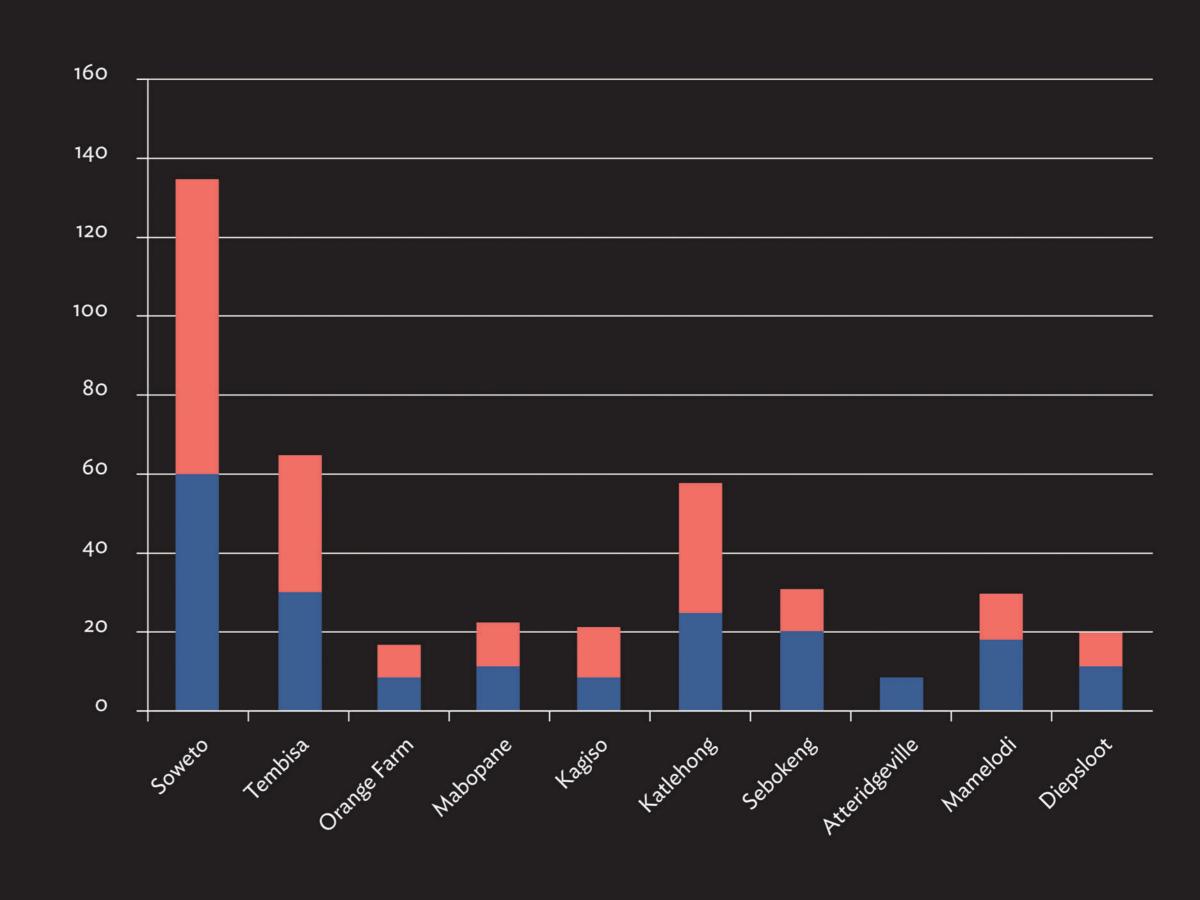


On average, 36% of formal businesses in townships buy from suppliers in the same township as that within which they are located, while a significantly larger percentage of informal businesses - 56% - source their supplies locally. According to the QoL data, formal businesses employ an average of 10.3 people, whereas informal businesses employ an average

Of formal businesses located in each township, how many buy their supplies within that township?



Of informal businesses located in each township, how many buy their supplies within that township?



of Gauteng businesses operated in the informal sector and 35% in the formal sector according to the QoL IV (2015/16) survey

